WILSHIRE'S

"LET THE NATION OWN THE TRUSTS"

GAYLORD WILSHIRE
-Editor-

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On the Mexican Frontier

WHILE the American public know little or nothing of the detailed reasons for the massing of thirty thousand troops on the Mexican border, there is an almost universal opinion that the move is dictated by threatened capitalistic interests, though just how is not positively known.

Mr. Taft's statement that the operation meant nothing more than "summer manoevers" was of course promptly recognized as the usual diplomatic lie, and as promptly discredited.

The belief that capitalistic interests in these days are practically the only reasons for war or the menace of war, is an unconscious absorption by the public, of a distinct Socialist position on this question, and may be rightly regarded as intellectual progress.

Whether the troops are being sent to crush the insurrection or aid it, perhaps matters little. In all probability they are there to act in view of "eventualities" without any definite attitude toward either the government or the rebels. If Diaz can preserve "law and order," that is, protect capitalistic property and assure the continuous production of dividends, they will merely patrol the frontier, prevent the "insurrectos" from receiving any aid from the American side and assist in their complete annihilation by turning them back in case the defeated remnants seek refuge on United States territory. Should the tide of battle, however, turn against the government, and the rebels can give what is considered an adequate guarantee for the safety of capitalistic property, nothing will be done to preserve the old régime from dissolution. And if in the course of events neither side can give satisfactory evidence of their ability in this direction, invasion will become imperative. At all costs, capitalist law and order must be preserved, whatever happens to any particular form of government.

It is not unlikely, too, that the prospect of war just now may be by no means distasteful to our ruling class. We have never really recovered from the industrial depression of 1907, and there has been no expansion of capitalist investment since then, or now in prospect, which promises a return of the "boom" years between 1900 and 1907. Just now, if war is to come, is perhaps the most desirable time, for an artificial stimulation of industry was never more needed than at present, from the point of view of the capitalist.

It need hardly be hoped that just because the majority of the American people recognize the capitalistic nature of the Mexican situation that they will refuse to provide cannon fodder in case the situation develops into a war with Japan. We have not progressed intellectually far enough as yet to act in that manner, despite the assurances of the press that we have reached the limit of our submission to Mr. Morgan. As the New York *World* says in a recent editorial on the massing of troops on the Mexican frontier:

> In the absence of satisfactory explanations the people are free to form their own conclusions as to what lies behind this masked proceeding. If their judgment shall be regarded by the President as severe, he has no one to blame but himself. We have submitted to a Morganized Wall Street, to Morganized industry and finance and to Morganized diplomacy. We shall not submit to a Morganized military and naval establishment or to a Morganized Monroe doctrine.

Brave words, to be sure, but we haven't noticed any particular determination on the part of the people that the army and navy shall not be used by Morgan and his associates. They may perhaps understand that the army and navy is being so used, but they haven't yet recognized that without Morgan & Co. the army and navy would have no reason for existence, and that if they can't be used by Morgan & Co. they can't be used at all.

The American people have stood for capitalism and they will stand also for the war that constantly accompanies it, despite the bluster of the *World*. They have no alternative, not having as yet reached the conception of Socialism that makes both Morgan and war impossible.

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IN a recent address regarding police interference with Socialist propaganda, Mayor Gaynor of New York in declaring for freedom of speech and assemblage made some very sensible remarks on the subject of the Socialist flag, which he stated to be an emblem of the brotherhood of man, and in no sense suggestive of violence or bloodshed. "That their flag," continued the Mayor, "is red instead of blue or yellow or green does not annoy or alarm intelligent people."

While we don't consider flags of any kind as matters of great importance per se, still Mayor Gaynor's explanation besides being correct was both appropriate and necessary, and he should be given due credit therefor. There are few people, however, who are really so unintelligent as to actually believe in the bloody significance of the Socialist red flag, but there are thousands who make that assertion as a pretext for assailing Socialism and Socialists. It is not so much a matter of intelligence as of intellectual honesty after all, and it often happens that an assumed ignorance is more expedient than intelligence to the opponents of Socialism. Mayor Gaynor is an intelligent man in many ways, but his honesty in this matter is much more noteworthy than his intelligence.

THE events in France which led to the resignation of Premier Briand furnish an excellent lesson to ambitious politicians who in the future may seek to use the Socialist movement as a stepping stone to public office.

Socialist parties of Europe have long ago agreed that no Socialist can accept any appointive political office from a capitalist government and still continue to serve the Socialist movement. The fall of Briand is but another instance proving the correctness of the position taken.

The acceptance of such a position means the abandonment of the class struggle theory, for the incumbent is bound to attempt the impossible task of harmonizing interests that are inherently antagonistic. There is nothing strange in the fact that Briand tried it and failed. It was exactly what might have been expected, and in fact was expected by the Socialists.

Briand's case is in many ways analogous with that of John Mitchell, who was recently forced to resign from the National Civic Federation, where he was being used as a "harmonizer" between labor and capital. Mr. Mitchell has been able to return to the union, however, while Briand has definitely ended his career with the Socialists of France, among whom the sense of separate class interests and class antagonism is much more developed than among the miners of this country.

THE Hague Conference, a tribunal which is supposed to arbitrate international disputes in the interests of peace, has just decided in the case of one Savarkar, a Hindu revolutionist, that a political refugee can be forcibly taken from a foreign country to which he may have escaped.

Savarkar, who was on his way from England to India in the custody of British police to stand trial for sedition, managed to escape from the ship in a French port. He was promptly handed back by the French police to his British custodians, and has been sentenced to life imprisonment since.

The radical elements of England and France and other countries raised such a disturbance over the matter that to preserve appearances the case was handed over to the Hague Conference for adjudication. It decided as above mentioned, law and international agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

Possibly the only ground upon which the Hague Conference can excuse its disgraceful and infamous decision is that it was not really adjudicating a *dispute,* and that its decision was mutually satisfactory to both the French and English governments.

TWO years of strenuous work on the part of the Wainright Commission, assisted by a committee of trades-unionists and Socialists to establish as a law of the State a Workmen's Compulsory Act, has just been rendered futile by the usual "Unconstitutional" decision from the Court of Appeals to whom the employers had taken it.

It was enacted into a law and placed on the statute books last year and is now declared invalid because it deprives the employer of his property without due process of law, and therefore violates the Constitution—whose principal reason for existence is the maintaining inviolable of capitalistic private property.

The Socialists who co-operated with the Wainright Commission correctly anticipated this result at the time, and the decision of the Court of Appeals is no surprise to them. In all probability the members of the Wainright Commission also foresaw the result, though, of course, they did not publicly predict it. This leaves the trades-unionists as the only surprised element, and we believe Mr. John Mitchell has already voiced their disappointment in the press.

However, the result to them is a valuable lesson on the theme of "How Not To Do It." They overlooked the necessity of secur-

ing power to keep the law on the statute books after it had been enacted. Had they reinforced their efforts by rolling up a vote for Socialism of two or three hundred thousand in the State—showing that they recognized the necessity of controlling the law-making power—the trained legal minds of the judges of the Court of Appeals would doubtless have been equal to the emergency of devising a method by which the law could have been declared constitutional.

If the trades-union members can learn from their disappointment the need of supplying this omission when they try again, the episode will not be without its compensatory features in the sense that knowledge is power.

FROM Indiana or some other portion of the central states comes a story of an ingenious hog-breeder who conceived the idea that by feeding his porkers on food specially prepared as a brain developer, they might be made to yield a better quality of hams and bacon. The experiment was tried and its success established by a verdict of experts who tested the product and declared it very much superior to the ordinary article from the uneducated hog.

We are not informed whether the hogs were sufficiently enlightened to protest against being transformed into food products themselves, but the inference is that the education given was not calculated to make that protest effective.

Most of the "brain-foods" recommended for human consumption are also of that character.

The education which the capitalists desire the working class to acquire is not unlike that given to the Indiana hogs, and is calculated to produce parallel results.

The "intelligent" American workingman, as the capitalist would have him, is the one whose intelligence is developed sufficiently to produce a superior amount of surplus value, but not far enough to protest when it is extracted from him. The Socialist workingman in this respect is a horrible example of over-education.

Still, over-education is a lesser evil than being eaten, whether you are a hog or a workingman. And there is also some consolation in the speculation that while it is doubtful that hogs can ever be sufficiently educated to enable them to save their bacon, it is different with workingmen. To avoid being eaten try Socialist brain food. It will succeed where "Grape-Nuts" fail. "There's a Reason."

Economics for Women

By Mrs. MARY OPPENHEIMER

LESSON IX—WOMEN IN THE PRESENT. Continued. Chap. VI. Pages 235-243.

During the last few decades and in all countries of civilization the economic life of society has assumed an uncommonly rapid pace of development. Our social relations have thereby been thrown into a state of unrest, fermentation and dissolution never known before. In the endeavor to do justice to the most opposite interests laws are heaped upon laws, but no old one is thoroughly repealed nor new one thoroughly enforced. Police, armies, courts of law, prisons, the whole administrative apparatus—all are enlarged and become ever more expensive. And yet neither external nor internal security is obtained, but rather the reverse. Gradually a large number of our municipalities are arriving at a desperate pass. They hardly know how to meet the increasing demands upon themselves. The budgets leap up from year to year for school buildings and street paving, for lighting, drainage and water works, for sanitary, public and educational purposes, for the police and the administration. Whatever the manner in which taxes are imposed the dissatisfaction increases. In the municipalities as well as the national field the need of a radical change is manifest. The struggle for existence in our economic life grows daily more gigantic. Profit is the sole regulator of human feelings. Demoralization and crime are heaped up and assume the most manifold forms. The ruling classes who do not probe matters to the bottom or do not wish to do so, seek to arrest the evil by punishing the product of conditions. Repressive measures, severe penalties and persecutions are deemed necessary.

LESSON X—WOMAN IN THE PRESENT. Chap. VI. Continued. Pages 243-255.

The basis of our modern state is the capitalist system of production. On it modern society rests. The capitalist buys the labor-power of the working man for the purpose of obtaining surplus wealth from the labor of the workers which he then pockets under the name of interest, profit, house and ground rent. This surplus wealth crystalizes in his hands into more capital, puts him in a condition to steadily enlarge his plant, improve the process of production and occupy increased labor forces. An unequal struggle between large and small capital spreads amain and as the cheapest labor power, next to that of children and lads, woman plays a rôle of increasing importance. Illustrations taken from the economic development of Germany. Overproduction and the crisis. Progress of capitalism in Japan, India, etc. The feature of our capitalist production is the concentration of property into ever fewer hands and into ever larger establishments. In distribution on the contrary an opposite current is noticeable. Whoever is stricken from the list of independent producers seeks, in nine cases out of ten, to squeeze himself as a dealer between the consumer and the producer and thus earn his livelihood. Hence the striking increase of the middlemen, dealers, hucksters, shopkeepers, etc. Most of these, among whom women are strongly represented, lead a life of worry and struggle.

CHOW.

By Grant Hervey in the *Sydney Bulletin.*

Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, general secretary of the National Seamen's Union, said that he must tell the Government that it was damned hypocrisy to howl about the Chinese in South Africa, and yet allow Chinese to be dumped into Great Britain. Drastic action had been taken in South Africa, but Chinese colonies were being founded in the chief ports of Great Britain.—(English papers.)

Are we dozin', are we dreamin'?
Far away, the British seamen
Rise and burst the heavenly welkin with a most almighty row.
Britain's ships are homeward veering,
'Tis the slant-eyed Chow that's steering—
Yea, the rich ship-owner person sacks the White Man for the Chow.

Oh! it's Chow, Chow, Chow—
Britain's sinking swiftly now,
And the anguished British sailor
Waxes just a trifle paler;
For his job has gone with Jonah
And his boss, the fat ship-owner,
Fills the fo'c'sle bright and early with the cheap and plenteous Chow!

Thus the Hempire's built and guarded—
Lo, the Briton is discarded,
And the Asian stink is mighty down in dirty Poplar now;
Shades of Nelson, Drake and Howard—
How the Chow has Bullward showered!
And the ships that fetch Bull's cargoes swap the white man for the Chow!

Aye, it's Chow, Chow, Chow,
What about the Saxon now?
For the seaman's job is going—
'Tis a dismal row he's hoeing,
And the prop of Britain's Navy
Sinks with Jones (whose name is Davy)
For the Owners earn their profits with the frequent, low-priced Chow!

Sailors' lives are bright and merry—
When they're in the cem-e-tery,
To the haggard joss of Cheapness doth the Cold Land make her vow;
"Only blessed Cheapness matters"—
So the Foreign-trader patters;
They will man the British Navy with the economic Chow.

Yea, the Chow, Chow, Chow—
He will show the Germans how.
'Tis a land that's mad and doting,
But the rich ship-owner, gloating,
Sacks the white man for the fellow
Who is very cheap and yellow,
And we find the Empire's bulwarks just consist of common Chow!

In the bitter days of battle,
When the big twelve-inch guns rattle,
Bull may curse the low-priced joss that he so madly worships now;
When his ships are sorely smitten,
Will the Chow defend old Britain?
He'll regret the British sailors that he bartered for the Chow!

Hail the Chow, Chow, Chow,
Britain's snagged in earnest now,
For the same old Creed of Cheapness
Leadeth swift to Ruin's steepness;
And the British sailor, swearing,
Sees the Empire graveward tearing,
While the stench goes up in Shoreditch from the numerous heathen Chow.

Wants the Light Turned On

We reprint the following article from the pen of the editor of the *Woman's National Daily* of St. Louis, Mo.:

"JUDGE" R. P. GOODWIN.

By E. G. Lewis.

Judge R. P. Goodwin is the law clerk of the department of justice detailed to the postoffice department as its attorney and head of the postal spy system. He is, therefore, the head of the postoffice department's department of injustice. Any man, woman or institution in America can be deprived of the use of the mails (which is a "privilege" in this country) by Goodwin, or any publication suppressed in the same manner without even a hearing in their own defense, and no court in America can review his mandates. This man has a greater power than the head of the secret spy system of Russia. On secret "evidence" never known to the victim and given by secret accusers, millions of dollars of property are confiscated and destroyed, men and enterprises ruined, and all the public hears of it is that the postoffice inspectors under Goodwin have "suppressed another fraud." The victim's side of the matter is never heard, because no court can give him a hearing. Any magazine publisher daring to tell the truth of these matters would be hounded out of business. Judge Goodwin orders the inspectors to "investigate" whomever he pleases.

Until we got into the ring with this infamous system, Judge Goodwin's brother, the brother of this unreviewable judge who proclaimed himself as an "eminent federal lawyer," promptly offered his "services" to the victims ordered "investigated," at a schedule of prices nicely fitting the supposed offenses under investigation. We broke that up and exposed the matter to Cortelyou. Later, when Congress had adjourned, our magazines were suppressed with a scratch of the pen by Cortelyou. Two magazine properties having the largest circulation in the world, valued at millions of dollars, were suppressed without even a hearing for daring to tell the truth and refusing to shut up about it. It took nine months before we could get them back into the mails, and then they were completely ruined and a loss of millions of dollars had been put on us. Meantime the country had been flooded with pamphlets printed at public expense by Goodwin trying to justify this outrage by adding deliberate misrepresentation to it. We set about building up again the ruined business, but every step we have taken in all the years since has been hounded by Goodwin and the power he wields. Too cowardly to again attack us openly, according to the publisher of the Rural New Yorker, he has used him and his paper as an assassin's means of revenge.

We ask only to openly face this man and those behind him *before Congress.* We know that the terrible machinery of a great government is in his hands to drive us to ruin and, if possible, even to railroad me to the penitentiary; that hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money will be used as it was before in the effort to accomplish this; but the issue is now sharply defined and up to the people of this country.

Why does Goodwin and his department fear and so desperately fight against our having an open hearing before Congress?

Why is the whole power of the postoffice department used to prevent it?

Why does he and those with him fear an open investigation when for five years we have invited and submitted to endless investigations and have just put up ten thousand dollars to *pay* for an open investigation and audit of every concern we are connected with by public sworn expert accountants?

Help turn the daylight into these matters. Write President Taft and your Congressman. The open charges made in this article demand that President Taft see that they *are* openly investigated, and Congress will do well to do the investigating rather than leave it to its coming successor.

We openly charge Goodwin:

With an attempt to influence a federal judge in the midst of our trial;

Of using his power and office for personal revenge and persecution;

Of his brother's complicity in the traffic in "fraud orders";

Of lawless abuse of his power;

Of not daring to stand for an open meeting with his victims, who dare not tell their stories, being already ruined, for fear of swift and resistless revenge.

We charge that such an investigation guaranteeing protection would reveal corruption, oppression, graft and crime in Goodwin's department, and that of the system under him that would smell to heaven before the civilized world. He and those with him *do not dare* to ask for such an investigation.

We charge that because we exposed the plundering of the postal revenues of tens of millions of dollars by the express trust, demanding that the postal officials enforce the statutes prohibiting the express companies from carrying any mailable packet under four pounds in weight over any postal route, and when the officials refused to act we brought suit for the people, we and our institutions were marked for ruin and silence and the job given to Goodwin to do.

These things and more I charge, and I demand as an American citizen that I be not assassinated by indictment on secret evidence supplied by secret witnesses coached by Goodwin's emissaries or poisoned by his ally, but that having once passed through such an ordeal, suffering ruin and years of ignominy and then being vindicated when finally faced in the open daylight by my accusers, this time President Taft or Congress guarantee an open, fair investigation and hearing *first,* and I charge and demand these things in the name of the Constitution of these United States, which guarantees to every man freedom of speech and an open trial in his own defense before his property is confiscated and himself destroyed.

In the next article I will tell something of the source of Goodwin's power and why he holds his office fastened to its seat with express wax, and why the Rural New Yorker is protected by Goodwin in violating the postal laws in the effort to destroy our institutions.

I will sign this at the bottom as well as the top, so that there can be no question of who wrote it.

E. G. Lewis.

While foreign investments in Mexico are safe and profitable, those who benefit by them can easily afford to overlook the slavery and despotism by which they are secured.

As the majority of the American people still retain an interest in being humbugged, Trust prosecutions during the year will be staged with more sensational features than ever before.

It may be somewhat easier to jail a Socialist editor than a Trust magnate, but there is no difference in the results either to Socialism or the Trust.

London "Truth" Makes Reparation

ON March 1st, London *Truth* published an article on the Wilshire mining enterprises, repeating in general terms the charges recently made by the New York *World*. The attention of the editor being at once called to the misrepresentation, the article printed below appeared in the next issue of *Truth*:

SOCIALISM AND STOCK-JOBBING.

(From London *Truth*, March 8, 1911.)

Mr. H. M. Hyndman, of 9, Queen Anne's Gate, has sent me the following letter with reference to the article on "Socialism and Stock-Jobbing" in last week's *Truth*:

I have always made it a rule never under any circumstances to combine Socialism and money matters. I have also, as you intimate, nothing to do with Mr. Gaylord Wilshire's business, though he is a friend of more than twenty years' standing. Nevertheless, before taking offices at this address last October he called my attention to many of the statements about his enterprises, which you now print, and suggested that I should examine into them. I did so, and I became convinced from the reports and evidence which I read that, although Mr. Wilshire had certainly been over-sanguine and had miscalculated the amount of time and money required to develop his properties, those properties were in themselves good. At the present moment he is engaged in a vigorous endeavor to put these mines into such shape that all who have embarked money in the ventures shall have no reason whatsoever to regret their investments, and in this I believe he will succeed.

I have also received a letter from Mr. Gaylord Wilshire, together with a number of papers relating to his mining enterprises. The letter itself is too long for publication, but I will endeavor to give as fairly as possible its salient points. In the first place, he says that according to American custom the Bishop Creek Gold Company's shares were not sold at their par value of $5, but at 50 cents; "hence the issue of the 4,000,000 shares represents only £400,000 actual capitalization," and "those paying 10s 5d received a bonus of four shares." A sum of over £65,000 has, he says, actually been expended upon development work. As to the inquiry by the United States Post Office regarding the use of the mails for the selling of the company's stock, Mr. Wilshire says that that department has been harassing him, as well as other Socialist editors, for many years past. He adds that the inspector sent out to Bishop Creek did not go within eighteen miles of the mine, but after interviewing some of the leading citizens at Bishop who are well acquainted with it, he made a report "conceding the value of the property," though (according to the New York *World*) he considered that Mr. Wilshire had exaggerated it. The mill to which reference was made was not erected, Mr. Wilshire explains, because it was thought wiser to proceed with development work. Mr. Wilshire offers to pay the expense of having a report made upon the mine by any London mining engineer of note whom *Truth* may designate as its representative; but I do not propose to call upon him to incur this expense—more especially as he furthermore says that there is not the slightest intention of selling Bishop Creek shares to the British public. With regard to the British Guiana mines, he states that both have been in profitable operation for over a year past, and proceeds:—

However, both mines are working at a disadvantage, and need further capital for adequate equipment, but no proposal of any kind will ever be made to the British public except over the report of well-known London engineers, with titles authenticated by highest possible authorities, and the organization incorporated under the English Company Act, with a London board of directors.

In addition to his first lengthy letter Mr. Wilshire has favored me with a series of supplementary communications, but there are, I think, only two further points which I need mention. He says that his "I do not remember" statements respecting the sales of Bishop Creek stock were not made in court or under oath, but in answer to objectionable and prying questions put to him by the plaintiff's attorney. As to the newspaper advertisement of the Aremu stock, it suggested that the dividend would be at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum upon the then purchase price of the stock, not its par value, and the reference to four months was qualified by another in regard to the cyanide plant being in operation.

It is, of course, with the interests of the British investor that I am primarily concerned, and, as I indicated last week, although some Bishop Creek shares were sold here three or four years ago, the bulk of them have been disposed of by Mr. Wilshire in America, largely through the medium of his Socialist periodical, *Wilshire's Magazine* Recent statements in other American Socialist publications have certainly suggested that Socialists who purchased the shares are dissatisfied with their investment. On the other hand, Mr. Wilshire himself still expresses unbounded confidence in the value of the property. Mr. Hyndmann remarks that Mr. Wilshire has been over-sanguine in the past, and that is undoubtedly true. It is to be hoped that he is not over-sanguine now, but that he really will succeed in his efforts to put things right.

COLLIER'S WAY

COLLIER'S
The National Weekly.
416 West 13th St.
New York.
Editorial Rooms.

February 14, 1911.

Dear Sir: We thank you very much for sending us the copy of Wilshire's for January, 1911. I do not understand that as yet the mines you are promoting have made any returns to stockholders. If I am wrong, I should be glad to know it and to make whatever corrections of our statement are called for.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. M. OSKISON.

MR. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., London, England.

February 24, 1911.

Editor Collier's, New York.

Dear Sir: I have yours of the 14th instant; you ask if the mines I have been promoting have made any returns to the stockholders; I would reply yes, the South American Gold Company paid one dividend last year and has produced gold bullion of over $168,000, as stated in *Wilshire's* for January, and is to-day operating and producing.

However, I would say that inasmuch as I am frankly selling stock in my two principal mines, the Bishop Creek and the Aremu, for the express purpose of equipping those two mines to the point where they can pay dividends, it is manifestly not particularly a pertinent criticism to say that they have not paid as yet. True, it is, however, that the Aremu mine has produced to date since last March over $110,000 gold bullion, but until I get the plant enlarged and further developed with the capital I am now seeking it will not be a dividend payer.

As for Bishop Creek we have no mill there and of course it can produce nothing till we get one, it is, however, developed now to the point where a mill is justified. No one questions the value of Bishop Creek as a mine, even Booth, the Post Office inspector who went out there to inspect, now admits that the mine is all right, but that the financing was bad. He might have found out about financing in New York without troubling to go to Bishop.

If you are in any doubt about the value of Bishop Creek I will agree to pay the expense of sending out any engineer whom you may select to make a report if you will agree to publish the report he makes with the rider that the said engineer was selected by Collier's. In fact, I would not mind paying you advertising rates for the insertion in your columns of your own report.

It is the inuendo of your article that is objectionable, and it's hard to *correct* an inuendo; the statement that I have received $3,250,000 is a gross exaggeration, but even if true would not be objectionable in view of the fact that I claim to have three valuable gold mines.

Faithfully yours,
GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

SYSTEMATIC SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN AMONG WOMEN

(Woman's National Committee, 180 Washington St., Chicago.)

The Woman's National Committee of the Socialist Party is preparing for an active campaign among the women throughout the United States.

They have prepared a series of twelve monthly programs, which will serve either as a lesson for home study, or for a public propaganda entertainment.

These programs consist primarily of a brief lecture, especially prepared for this work by Anna A. Maley, Woman's National Organizer. About this lecture as a center are grouped songs, recitations, and readings, selected from the best Socialist literature. Each month leading Socialist writers will contribute articles upon the subject under discussion, and these will be printed in the Socialist papers.

To assist in this educational work among the women, the Woman's National Committee has prepared special leaflets for free distribution, not only at these public entertainments, but from house to house. Each of these leaflets appeals to a distinct portion of the working-class women. One leaflet appeals directly to the girl in the workshop and factory; another to the teacher; another to the housewife, the domestic servant, the woman on the farm, and so on. In this way, hundreds of thousands of women will be reached during the next year.

Every Socialist local is vitally interested in this special campaign among the women. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is sending out thousands of notices to the party membership, calling their attention to this activity among the women, and urging their hearty support.

From the Manager of the Bishop Creek Mine.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Feb. 5, 1911.

Mr. Paul E. Lodge, Bishop, Cal.

My Dear Mr. Lodge:—Your valued favor of the 26th, also papers, at hand. No; I have not happened to get hold of any papers that contained articles on the Bishop Creek Mine. Well, Paul, I have this to say about it all: The mine bears excellent promise and will some day, if properly handled, become one of California's good producers. You will know that no one has been in a better position to see for himself and judge its present conditions and merits than I have, as I had an assayer and every other available assistance with which to determine as the development progressed what we had or were passing through.

I am fully satisfied in my own mind that a most critical examination by any competent mining man or expert will bear me out in the above assertion. This may seem pretty strong talk, but the ore is there and the development convinced me that it goes down. What more can you ask for? I most sincerely hope that Mr. Wilshire will be able to get things moving this spring.

Very truly yours,
J. S. CHAPMAN.

From a Man Who Personally Examined Bishop Creek.

Clearwater, Idaho, Feb. 12, 1911.

Dear Wilshire:—Your letter of Jan. 24th came about the same time that I received the January issue of your magazine. I am glad, for your sake as well as my own, that you can see clear sailing ahead. The coyotes are yelping at my heels all the time, because I stand up for you and stoutly maintain that you are an honest man. They tell me that you are using my name to fleece the comrades so much more easily. And I confess that I was a little disappointed when you did not prosecute Morgan for his slur, because I felt that I was being injured by the muckrakers and that many comrades were beginning to look askance at me. However, as I have nothing whatever to do with the management of your mining enterprises, do not know anything about them, have had no other connection but that of a practical miner with you, and do not own any of the stock in your mines, I concluded that my championship of your character as a man and a comrade could not possibly be interpreted by any jury of comrades as a scheme to defraud any comrade. So I came to your conclusion, namely, that the coyotes are not worth the notice. Joe Wanhope strengthened me in this resolution by a recent letter which he wrote to me in reply to my inquiry as to how matters stood. You may rely on my loyal comradeship the same as ever.

With kindest regards to yourself, Leff and friends,

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

You are at liberty to *use* this publicly.

The Norwegian government loans money through an agency called the Bolig Bank, for the purpose of building working men's homes in the city of Stavanger. The result has been highly beneficial, the tendency to congestion in the city being diminished, while the city itself has spread over a much larger area than before. In the last twelve years the increase of population has been 28½ per cent., the most rapid growth being in the last three years, while in the same time the area of the city has increased 64½ per cent.

WAGE EARNING WOMEN

A COMPACT little volume from which a large amount of useful information can be derived regarding the conditions obtaining among women in modern industry, is Annie Marion MacLean's "Wage Earning Women," which is issued by the Macmillan Company. The volume contains studies on women in the paper, shoe and textile industries of New England; in the clothing trades and department stores of New York and Chicago; in New Jersey silk and pottery districts; the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the factories of the Middle West, and the hop and fruit industries of Oregon and California.

The book ends with two chapters recounting the methods by which Social Settlements, working girls' societies, employers' welfare work and the Young Women's Christian Association are striving to raise the general level of industrial conditions for women, the final chapter being devoted to suggestions for still further improvement along similar lines.

It is perhaps needless to say that all that has been done or can be done by such agencies seems pitifully inadequate when measured against the power and interests of the system which has taken woman from the home and forced her to struggle for an existence in the competitive wage market. And of course there is not, as might naturally be expected, the slightest hint of the value of Socialism to wage earning women, though labor legislation and a shorter workday and higher wages are advocated as necessary and desirable.

Nevertheless, the work contains in a handy and accessible form much of interest and value to anyone wishing to make a study of the question from whatever standpoint. The reports of factory conditions are full and at the same time concise, and the work is plentifully supplied with tables giving a copious supply of information of all kinds relative to the women workers of the country, while there is also a bibliography of magazine articles extending over seventeen years, which deal with some special phase of the subject.

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* WAGE-EARNING WOMEN. By Annie Marion MacLean, Ph.D. Cloth, 198 pp. $1.25 net. The Macmillan Co., New York.

THE CONFLICT OF COLOR. By B. L. Putnam Weale. Cloth. $2.00 net. The Macmillan Co., New York.

Whether the white races will maintain their present supremacy over the black, yellow and brown, is the subject discussed by Mr. Weale, who brings to the task all the ability and comprehensiveness required from a student of world politics. The question is exhaustively discussed from every possible point of view, the general conclusion being that unless a solution is speedily found, a world revolution will ensue that will fundamentally change the social and industrial fabric of civilized society, a conclusion that will be generally acquiesced in by Socialists, for other reasons as well as the existence of racial problems. It is remarkable how to-day the investigations of world questions by political and sociological students invariably lead to this as the final stage. It is the spectre that looms up before the investigator of militarism, the world market and the Trusts also, all of which are inseparably bound up with the racial and other great world problems. Mr. Weale regards the race question as one in which the British Empire is predominantly interested in view of the fact that it dominates the political future of some three hundred and fifty millions of black, brown and yellow peoples. The work is exceedingly instructive though somewhat difficult to follow, owing to the multiplicity of angles from which the presentation is made, but the trained reader will have no difficulty in making a synthesis of the contents.

BOOKS RECEIVED

CHRIST'S SOCIAL REMEDIES. By Harry Earl Montgomery. Cloth, 433 pp., $1.50 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

THE PATHWAY OF ROSES. By Christian D. Larson. Cloth, 360 pp., $1.50. Progress Co., Chicago, Ill.

YOUR FORCES AND HOW TO USE THEM. By Christian D. Larson. Cloth, 329 pp., $1.50. Progress Co., Chicago, Ill.

INGERSOLL: A BIOGRAPHICAL APPRECIATION. By Herman E. Kittredge. Cloth, 545 pp., $2.00. The Dresden Publishing Co., New York.

OSRU: A TALE OF MANY INCARNATIONS. THE HISTORY OF A SOUL. By Justin Sterns. Cloth, 197 pp., $1.00. The Theosophical Publishing Co., 253 W. 72d Street, New York.

OUR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RELATIONS. By John F. Reihl. Paper, 31 pp. Distributed by the Author, Seattle, Wash.

THE AVERAGE MAN. By Henry Dumont. Paper, 52 pp., 15 cents. In cloth, 50 cents. Merle B. Haver, Publisher, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY AND CURRENCY. By D. W. Ravenscroft. Paper, 47 pp., 50 cents. Published by the Author at Petaluma, Cal.

NEW IDEALS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE. By Clifford Kingsley Read. Paper, 31 pp., 25 cents. The Wesley Brotherhood, Publishers, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Karl Marx. Cloth, 314 pp., $1.00. C. H. Kerr & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

ONE BIG UNION. By W. E. Trautmann. Paper, 32 pp., 10 cents. C. H. Kerr Co., Chicago.

The C. H. Kerr Co. have also issued new editions of Spargo's "Common Sense of Socialism," Cloth, $1.00, and "The Communist Manifesto," Paper, 10 cents.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH. By Bruce Calvert. Paper, 32 pp., 25 cents. The Open Road, Griffith, Ind.

THE FASTING CURE. By Upton Sinclair. Cloth, 153 pp., $1.00. Mitchell Kennerley, Publisher, New York.

THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA. GETTING MARRIED, AND THE SHEWING UP OF BLANCO POSNET. By George Bernard Shaw. Cloth, 443 pp., $1.50. Brentano's, New York.

WHEN GOD LAUGHS. By Jack London. Cloth, ??? pp., $1.50. The Macmillan Co., New York.

THE NEW MACHIAVELLI. By H. G. Wells. Cloth, 490 pp., $1.50. Duffield & Co., New York.

INDIVIDUALISM. By Warner Fite, Ph.D. Cloth, 301 pp., $1.80 net. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

THE LABOR AMENDMENT: OUR NEXT GREAT JOB. By Alexander Schlesinger. Cloth, 222 pp., $1.50. The Macmillan Co., New York.

The Sword of His Ancestors

Speaking recently at a Tory meeting in England, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, owner of extensive landed property, warned the Radicals of the danger of taxing his class too heavily. He declared that "if landlords were compelled to suffer much longer owing to the imposition on them by the Radical Government of extra taxes the time might arise when they would have to fight for their rights, and he would not hesitate when that time came, to use once more the sword presented to Sir John Owen, an ancestor of his, for risking his life for principles."

No particular alarm appears in the Radical press over this dire threat. Mr. Ormsby-Gore is descended from a very old family whose coat of arms represents a mailed fist pulling another man's leg, with the motto: "In this sign shalt thou conquer." This may be one reason, perhaps, for the indifference of the Radicals to the menace.

Census returns invariably show a drift from the rural to the urban districts, which is curious, considering the number of economic wiseacres who for the last ten years have been ordering the population "Back to the Land."

That proposal to dissolve the Sugar Trust can at least be defended on the ground that it is the duty of a government to provide harmless amusement for its people.

After the Window Glass Trust had been officially dissolved and declared nonexistent it came to life again long enough to reduce the wages of its employees thirty per cent.

Victor Berger goes to Congress as a representative of one of the great interests—in fact the greatest interest of all—the interest of the working class.

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From the presses of the English-speaking world new works on Socialism and related subjects are now pouring at a rate never before known. This stream of Socialist literature has a significance which is not lost upon those who know its ultimate effect. The WILSHIRE BOOK CO. handles all these works and is prepared to supply them at the lowest possible prices. Below we give a partial list of the most important of these works which have appeared in the last few months. A knowledge of this literature is indispensable to every serious student of Socialism.

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Universally admitted to be the masterpiece of this celebrated author.

MAITLAND VARNE. A Socialist novel by a recent clerical convert to Socialism, REV. DUBOIS H. LOUX. Cloth, $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

SOCIALISM AND SUCCESS: A SERIES OF UNINVITED MESSAGES. By W. J. GHENT. Cloth, $1.00 Postage, 8 cents.

Mr. Ghent's work is both critical and scholarly, and his essays in this volume are certain to stimulate interest and attention.

IMPORT AND OUTLOOK OF SOCIALISM. By NEWTON MANN. Cloth, $1.50 net Postage, 12 cents.

The work of Mr. Mann is faultless in style, and highly instructive both as to contents and the intellectual attitude of the author.

THE LABOR AMENDMENT—OUR NEXT GREAT JOB. By ALEXANDER SCHLESINGER. Cloth, $1.50 net. Postage, 8 cents.

A volume relating to the vexed question of the attitude of Socialism to the Trade Unions.

THE CHASM. By GEORGE CRAM COOK. Cloth, $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Upton Sinclair, a most capable book reviewer, gives his opinion of Mr. Cook's work in the present issue of WILSHIRE'S.

BARBAROUS MEXICO. By JOHN KENNETH TURNER. Cloth, $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

In view of the present situation in Mexico this book is of special interest just now. It is complete, in containing the chapters which were discontinued in the *American Magazine* recently.

THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE. By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN. Cloth, $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The most vivid picture of the "White Slave Industry" ever written.

MEDICAL CHAOS AND CRIME. By NORMAN BARNESBY, M.D. Cloth, $2.00 net. Postage, 12 cents.

A sensational exposure of the effects of economic environment on the medical "industry."

WAR—WHAT FOR? By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK. Cloth, $1.20 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The best American contribution to the literature of anti-militarism. A most powerful appeal to the workers, exposing in plain but vivid language the capitalistic nature of this curse to humanity.

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COMMUNISM IN CENTRAL EUROPE IN THE TIME OF THE REFORMATION. By K. KAUTSKY.
THE HISTORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE. By P. LISSAGARAY.

Total retail value of this combination is $9.25. Our price, post free, $7.00.

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